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HILDESHEIM, November 26.

The assembly of the circle which has been held in this city, has happily finished every thing which relates to the neutrality of the North of Germany, and the measures necessary for maintaining it. The circle of Lower Saxony, and the other states interested in the measures, have assigned a fund of 400,000 ecus (311,200 dollars) to defray the expences of it. Of this sum there is calculated for the maintenance of the body of Prussian troops 225,611 ecus 18 gros, for the Hanoverian corps 162,047 ecus 6 gros, for that of Brunswick, 12,341 ecus. The different states and cities comprehended within the line of demarcation, will each furnish their quota of the sum total. We learn that a person of note, who was present at the assembly, and who is known by his political productions, will soon publish a work about this assembly, its objects and its labours; the foundation of it is the new convention between his Prussian majesty and the French republic. This paper, which has hitherto been secret, is just published. It is of the following tenor:

"His majesty, the king of Prussia, and the French republic, having thought fit to modify, in a manner conformable to the existing circumstances, the stipulations concerning the neutrality of the North of Germany, agreed upon by the treaty of Basle, on the 5th of April 1795, and by the convention of the 17th of May of the same year, have appointed to take measures on this subject; viz, his Prussian majesty, Chretien Henri count Haugwitz, his minister of state, of war and of the cabinet, and the French republic, its minister plenipotentiary at Berlin; who after having exchanged their respective full powers, have agreed to the following articles:"

Art. I. The republic shall abstain from carrying on the operations of war, or of sending troops either by land or sea, within the following line of demarcation. This line shall commence at that part of the duchy of Holstein, situated on the North Sea, and shall extend along the shore of this sea on the side of Germany, and shall comprehend the mouth of the Elbe, of the Weser, and of the Ems, as well as the inlands in this direction as far as Borcum; thence it shall follow the frontiers of Holland as far as Anholt, passing by Heerenberg, and comprehending the Prussian possessions near Sevenaer as far as Baer on the Issel, thence it shall proceed along this latter river to its conflux with the Rhine; thence it shall ascend this latter river to the Wesel, and farther, to the place where the Roer falls into it; thence along the left bank of the Roer to its source; thence leaving the town of Medenbach on its left it shall take the direction of the Falde, and finally shall ascend this river to its source.

II. The French Republic shall consider as neutral countries and states, all situated within this line, on condition that they on their part, observe a strict neutrality, the first particular of which shall be, not to furnish, for the continuation of the war, any pecuniary contributions of what denomination soever; to revoke in reality, if they have not already done it, their contingency, and that within three months, reckoning from the signing of the present treaty, and to contract no new engagement, which shall justify furnishing troops for the Powers at war with France. Those [states] which shall not fulfil these conditions shall be excluded from the benefit of the neutrality.

III. As to the part of the county of la Marck, which being on the left bank of the Roer, is not comprehended within the left line, it shall nevertheless enjoy perfect neutrality; but his Prussian majesty consents that the belligerent powers may pass over it, provided they do not make it the theatre of the war, nor take any intrenched positions in it.

IV. His Prussian majesty will appoint commissioners, who, in case of an actual passage of the French troops over the said part of the county of la Marck, shall attend to the preservation of good order, and to whom the French generals and agents shall address themselves. The republic promises and engages to pay, in cash, in three months at farthest, for every thing which shall there be provided for, and consumed by, the army—to make all just and reasonable indemnifications, and to cause strict discipline to be observed.

V. The principalities of his Prussian majesty in Franconia, as well as the county of Sayn-Alten-Kirchen on the Westerwald, comprehending the little district of Bendorf below Coblentz, being in the possession of his Prussian majesty, are considered as included in the above stipulations in favour of the county of Marck, situated on the left bank of the Roer.

VI. His Prussian majesty will engage that no troops of the states comprehended in the neutrality of the North of Germany go beyond the line marked out in the first article, to fight the French armies, nor to exercise hostilities against the United Provinces. To this end his majesty will assemble a sufficient corps of observation, and will take measures to this effect with the princes and chiefs, whose countries are included in the line of demarcation, in order that they may join with him in effecting his purpose. The only destination of this assemblage is to guarantee the North of Germany against every attempt which may be made upon its safety.

VII. The present Convention shall be ratified by the contracting parties; and the ratifications exchanged in a month or sooner from the signature; In faith whereof the said Convention has been signed and sealed by the abovementioned plenipotentiaries.

Done at Berlin, the 30th of August 1796, old stile; and the 18th of Thermidor, in the 4th year of the French Republic.

(L. S.) Chretien Henri de Haugwitz.
(L. S.) Antoine-Bernard Caillard.

NEW YORK, March 13.

Of the refusal of Mr. Pinckney, our minister at Paris, some confess themselves not to be surprised, It is said to be perfectly correspondent with the suspension of Mr. Adet's functions in the United States; and letters, some time since received from respectable Americans in France, had previously led them to believe, that Mr. Pinckney's embassy would terminate in the way it has.

If we allow ourselves, however, to examine this business more fully, we shall be obliged to question its justice, or propriety, upon grounds which we are certain would (though perhaps only in other cases more convenient or agreeable) be taken by the French executive themselves.

The refusal of an ambassador from a nation as respectable as our own, is not justifiable upon usage, or strict propriety. In cases of *actual hostility*, ministers have been, and are now received at different courts, and even at the hall of the French executive. Is it then, in any light, justifiable to refuse the appearance and communications of a minister entrusted with such *just*, *peaceable*, and *important* claims upon their attention?

From documents already before the public, Americans, the truly free, well-informed Americans, are fully able to judge for themselves. We shall make no further comments.

Of lord Malmesbury's return, some probability arises from circumstances which our readers will recollect. It will be remembered, that his communications to the executive directory, subsequent to those already published, would probably have been somewhat, if not entirely, definitive. They would have stated the principles of mutual concession and restitution expected by his court. If they disagreed on these (and of this circumstance our readers can judge as well as ourselves) sufficient time had elapsed, at the date of the above mentioned advices, for that disagreement to have taken place.

The attempted invasion of Ireland gains some credibility from the recollection of the long continued preparations at Brest; of which we had occasion so frequently to speak.

It has now become peculiarly interesting to receive our regular advices, in order to state, more clearly, the important occurrences, of which we have only the general outline from *reports*: though these are confirmed by their all agreeing in substance.

The last communication of Mr. Wilcocks is certainly important. A writer in yesterday's Daily Gazette calls upon him for an explanation. If secret intrigues and machinations have taken place, it is time that "Venice should be preserved," and plots "discovered." Independence is a jewel, which Americans appreciate highly—Woe be to those who endeavour to place it in jeopardy!

The patience of the citizens is almost exhausted—84 days have elapsed since our last London accounts, and almost 100 since the last army accounts. This suspense would however, be borne more patiently, if our readers would advert to similar long passages every winter—last year, about this time, for example, when our then last accounts were upwards of three months old, we were surprised of an arrival in 29 days. Peradventure, ere this week closes, a similar circumstance may take place.

The present dearth of intelligence is felt by none so severely as the printers. Poor fellows! with them silence is guilt: they are infallibly condemned if they have nothing to say for themselves.

The gift of prophecy is an essential qualification to constitute a good editor. A journalist ought to be born with the faculty of second sight, or else to study the sublime science of judicial astrology.

APOSTROPHE.

What a difference (exclaims a republican) between the two secretaries, Pickering and Jefferson, after reading the long-winded note of the former to Pinckney! Not more (replies another) than what might be expected between a deputy-quarter-master, and an enlightened philosopher and statesman! —*Argus.*

WILMINGTON (Del.) March 11.

On Wednesday last arrived here, 20 days from St. Bartholomew's, brig Sally, captain Adams—also schooner Eliza, both of this port.

These two vessels left St. Bartholomew's together, continued in company during the passage, and both cast anchor in port on the same day.

The Eliza has communicated nothing of consequence; but through the obliging attention of a gentleman sailed as supercargo of the Sally, the editor is enabled to lay before his readers the following very interesting intelligence:

The day before the Sally left the island (15th February) the ship Hope, of Philadelphia, arrived from Bourdeaux, which place she left the 7th of January last; the master informed, that the French directory would no longer listen to lord Malmesbury's unequivocal mission, and that he had taken his departure without effecting a single point in the negociation. The American ambassador, general Pinckney, had arrived, he was not received as minister of the United States; and after he had presented his credentials to the directory, he was informed that he could not be immediately accepted, but that he might remain in Paris, by subjecting himself to the same regulations that other foreigners were under.—The general did not think the dignity or the honor of the United States in the least complimented, by being compelled to receive the kind, domiciliary, searching visits of an armed body; and, whether he consulted his own safety or not, he thought it prudent to take his departure in company with lord Malmesbury.

A fleet had sailed from Brest, doubly manned, accompanied by transports full of troops, bound on a secret expedition, with but a few days provision on board, destined, it was supposed, for Ireland.

By the Sally we also learn, that the French still continue capturing American vessels of every denomination, not even our coasters excepted, that were forced off by stress of weather.

When the Sally left St. Martin's, previous to her touching at St. Bartholomew's, there were about 14 sail of vessels for adjudication in the port, the greater part of which had their cargoes taken, and vessels dismissed. The Americans are treated there with more than common severity, no distinction between the captains or the hands; one instance, in particular, appears too glaring to pass over—Captain Trot belonging to Boston, bound home, being brought to by a privateer brig, was taken out of his own vessel and put in irons on board the brig, from thence carried on shore, and thrust into a common goal, where he remained three weeks without a hearing. His mate was lashed down between two guns, and flogged. It cannot be conjectured what was the cause of such treatment, as no resistance was made, nor any aggravation given to justify them in such cruelty.

ALEXANDRIA, March 16.

Yesterday General Washington accompanied by his lady, the son of the Marquis de la Fayette, &c. passed through town on their way home. The gen's. desire to reach Mount-Vernon that evening prevented the citizens of Alexandria, from offering those public marks of their gratitude and esteem, which they were now more than ever solicitous of manifesting for their illustrious neighbour.

——To the generous mind,
The heaviest debt is that of gratitude.

We are informed that General Washington has accepted of an invitation to a public dinner, to be given in this town on Thursday.

Petersburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Assembly, passed last session, for the purpose of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Causeway, and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is proposed:

		Dollars.
1 Prize of	3000 Dollars	3000
1 ditto of	1000 ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500 ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100 ditto	700
12 ditto of	50 ditto	600
400 ditto of	10 ditto	4000
3 do. last drawn	500 ditto	1500
426 Prizes		11800
1074 Blanks		
1500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is		15000
Left for the purposes of the Scheme		3200

Tickets may be had at the Post Office, at either of the Venduc Offices, or any of the Commissioners.

It is intended to begin drawing at the Town Court-house on Thursday the first day of June, and to draw 500 Tickets each day until it is finished. The Prizes will be paid so soon as the drawing is finished, upon application to ROBERT MOORE. Those Prizes which are not applied for within six months after the drawing is finished, will be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Scheme.

CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,
JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K. TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,
Commissioners.

Petersburg, March 18, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable Tract of LAND lying in Dinwiddie county, 14 miles above Petersburg, on Hatcher's Run, containing by survey 621 acres, with a plantation sufficient to work six or eight hands to advantage, under good fences, and all necessary houses, viz. a dwelling-house, kitchen, meat-house, dairy, granary, stables, and barnes; with an apple orchard of 180 trees, a peach orchard, and a variety of other fruit trees—The quality is excellent for the produce of tobacco, and every kind of grain that is common to be planted in this part of the country. Possession may be had on the first of November next, and the Land will be shewed by Mr. Heartwell Leath, who resides on the premises. For terms apply to the subscriber

WILLIAM WILLS.

Wakefield, March 18, 1797. 3m

Agreeably to a Decree of Chesterfield county Court, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Thursday the 30th instant (March) for ready money,

A TRACT of Land in the said county of Chesterfield, near Exeter Mills, and about half a mile from Appomattox river, containing about 150 acres, on which Herbert Stowe at present resides. This Land is sold to satisfy a debt due Archer Traylor, jun. and the costs of suit, and expences of sale.

THOMAS GOODE.
THOMAS BURFOOT.
ARMISTEAD DAVES.
JOHN HILL.

March 16, 1797. 3*

Petersburg, March 8, 1797.

THE subscriber having entered into partnership with Mr. EDWARD GERNON, informs his friends and the public that his business from this day will be carried on under the firm of RAMBAUT and GERNON.

RICHARD RAMBAUT.

Rambaut & Gernon

Have for sale, a general assortment of GROCERIES—Also IRISH LINEN, at a low advance, &c.

☞ They continue to give Cash for Tobacco.

Blank Bonds for sale
AT THIS OFFICE.

PARIS, December 22.

A circumſtance which proves how much the actual ſituation of England is embarraſſed, is the deſperate expedient which the Miniſter has adopted, of opening a loan at a rate unparalleled in the hiſtory even of the extravagant expences by which the ſons of noblemen upon their travels uſed formerly to run themſelves in debt at Paris.

What in particular proves upon how very precarious a footing miniſterial influence is placed, is, that the court conſidered it impoſſible to obtain the ſupplies to pay the intereſt of this loan, but by condeſcending to take a ſtep the more inſidious, becauſe it was notoriouſly repugnant to its character, of ſending to Paris the theatrical repreſentative of a negotiator, who ſeemed to poſſeſs nothing but the exterior decoration of the title.

We ſhould be ſtrangely deceived did we conſider the facility with which a part of the preſent loan has been at leaſt fictitiouſly filled up, as a proof of the proſperity of England. It has been remarked, that the principal ſubſcribers were to be found only among the claſs of commoners aſpiring to the peerage, of banking and commercial houſes, which, depoſitories of the greateſt part of the exchequer and bank bills, have the ſtrongeſt intereſt in ſupporting the ſcaffolding of factious wealth, which reſts only upon credit, and which would periſh along with it upon the firſt ſuſpenſion of payment.

It is only becauſe the bank of England would involve in its fall that of commerce in general, that its notes ſtill retain ſome currency. It is becauſe without the ſucceſs of loans, England, which has condemned herſelf to the impoſſibility of exiſting but by means of them, would be undone; that this meaſure, the practice of which muſt ſpeedily be brought to a termination by the exceſs to which it is carried, has yet been employed by its government, which conſiders only the means of proping the intereſts they immediately feel, without reflecting that every new tax, to gain a paltry ſum that is quickly abſorbed in a war, which produces no advantage, becomes a perpetual burden upon the ſtate; and becauſe it is of the nature of all impoſts, eſpecially indirect ones, to have their higheſt perfection in a given point, beyond which they decline.

In fine, this kind of patriotiſm, or rather this perſonal intereſt, properly underſtood, which the Engliſh have agreed to call patriotiſm, and which binds their men of property to the cauſe of their government; their citizens to the ſucceſs of its enterprizes; their capitaliſts to the proſperity of its finances; deſerves to be imitated in France. It follows from this truth, which ought to be inſiſted upon till it becomes proverbial, that the proſperity of the people can never be ſeparated from that of the ſtate.

Lord Malmeſbury repeatedly and emphatically inſiſted on what he called, to recognize the principle of compenſation; the declaration, however, which had been made to his predeceſſor, of the diſpoſition of our Government to admit a negotiation for reciprocal reſtitutions, evidently rendered that propoſition futile and inſignificant.

He however attached leſs importance to the recognition of the application of that principle, probably becauſe his miſſion, with reſpect to that object, did not extend beyond the form. The Notes which he preſented on the ſubject, and which he did not even take the trouble to ſign, were in general in a ſtyle as vague as his original demand was imperious.

While the greater part of the Powers of the Coalition have already recognized our right to compenſations, and have guaranteed them to us by ſolemn treaties, and now carried into effect, England pretends that we ought to reſtore, without exception, the whole of our conqueſts, even thoſe ceſſions which have been freely made to us, while ſhe herſelf wiſhes to preſerve almoſt the whole of her acquiſitions.—And while the ſame powers have confirmed, through our mediation, the independence of the Batavian Republic, which has ſhewn the moſt conſtant fidelity to our cauſe in return for our engagement to defend it, ſhe propoſes to us in deſpite of Europe, who have recognized the Republic, again to ſubmit it to the yoke of the Stadtholder; ſhe preſumes to unite for ever to her territory the monuments of her perfidy, while we ſhall not be allowed to preſerve the monuments of our glory! Thoſe poſſeſſions, precarious from their nature, which treaſon has ſurrendered into her hands, ſhe would wiſh to render as ſacred, as thoſe which are ſecured to us by our own courage, and the wiſhes of the people.

She talks of the political balance; and it is Great-Britain, who by an immoderate unparalleled accumulation of uſurped eſtabliſhments in the two worlds, propoſes, by taking from other nations all the reſource of their maritime commerce to monopolize for herſelf, by the ſpeedy annihilation of the navies of Spain and France, the empire of the ocean, and all the commerce of Europe. She, in fine, without any motive, has principally contributed to the aggrandizement of the three greateſt powers on the continent, and if ſhe were allowed to dictate, France alone amidſt her triumphs would be deprived of a proper weight in the balance.

If this be the principle of compenſation ſo much boaſted of, it muſt be confeſſed that it is new, and at leaſt that, in order to play off his vain miſſion at our expence, the noble envoy will not be here diſpoſed to bring forward the fable of the diviſion of the lion. If ſuch were the caſe, he would not be fortunate in the compariſon, and the alluſion would be ſomewhat more favorable to our brave warriors than to thoſe cowardly iſlanders, who ſo ſhamefully abandoned the defence of thoſe provinces which their pride would now wiſh to raviſh from our courage, or to ſeduce from our good faith. Whilſt our armies command Italy, menace Auſtria in its moſt important bulwarks, occupy the whole of Belgium, guaranteed by a line of formidable neutrality, and all the eccleſiaſtical ſtates to the Rhine; whilſt beyond that river they occupy the keys of Germany, and keep in check by ruinous ſieges all the forces of Auſtria; whilſt, in fine, they have made ſuch progreſs, and ſo far extended our barriers and our reſources, that Auſtria cannot in another campaign expect to atchieve any ſucceſs, except by ravaging her own territory, by ſetting fire to and deſtroying her own fortreſſes, Great-Britain commands us to abandon all at once to this tottering foe, our reſources, our means of defence, the triumphs of four years. What then muſt have been the caſe if thoſe ſame armies, now beat and diſperſed, had reduced us by force to the uncertain defence of our own boundaries? After having ſubjected us to the diſgrace of ſacrificing to her vengeance the nations connected with us by mutual engagements; without doubt ſhe would ſoon have required the ſacrifice of our own independence.

But, ſurely, the French, who have ſo often conquerred, who are bound by ſolemn engagements to reſiſt thoſe inſolent preteniions, will not allow themſelves to be ſo far degraded. The future will prove as the experience of hiſtory has demonſtrated, that ſooner or later a power formidable from the produce of its territory, its population, its armies, and its military energy, muſt gain a ſuperiority over a ſtate which can only boaſt of its naval force.

They wiſh for peace, but on equitable terms; the French government have not neglected to employ with the different powers the meaſures beſt calculated to accelerate it, and they have made them with ſuch principles of moderation and frankneſs, as form a very ſtriking contraſt to the inſidious propoſitions, and pompous tone of the Engliſh miniſter.

The intention which the Directory have expreſſed to continue to treat with England, as ſoon as ſhe ſhall diſcover an inclination to agree to conditions more acceptable, equally and unequivocally proves their deſire to concur, as far as depends upon them, in bringing about a ſincere reconciliation between the two nations. The publication of the laſt papers that paſſed during the negociation, will prove beyond a doubt that ſuch were their ſentiments. (*Redacteur.*)

LONDON, December 29.

Extract of a letter from Rigo, November 20.

"The emperor went a few days ago to Koſciuſko alone, and ſaid he was a friend of the emperor; he believed he had intereſt enough to procure him his liberty, if he would promiſe never to interfere again in the affairs of the ci-devant Poland. "This I can readily do," replied Koſciuſko, "as I do not believe that if I had an opportunity it would now be of any uſe." "Give me your hand then," ſaid the emperor, "and know that I am emperor; from this moment you are free, and that houſe (pointing to a very good one not far off) as alſo a penſion of 12,000 roubles a year, I deſire your acceptance of—and you are at the ſame time at liberty to reſide here, or not, juſt as you may chuſe."

The new emperor of Ruſſia has reſtored the Poliſh patriot, the brave Koſciuſko to liberty. In thus performing an act of juſtice, perhaps it will not be regretted, although his conduct ſhould be magnified into generoſity. But will his Imperial majeſty of Ruſſia reſtore to Poland that liberty and that political exiſtence of which it has been deprived? will he greatly ſhew himſelf ſuperior to the prejudices of his education and his rank, by making his approbation of the cauſe in which Koſciuſko ſo glorioufly ſtruggled? he has already diſplayed, in this inſtance, a diſpoſition which reflects honor upon his character. While the emperor of Germany has allowed his fame and his annals to be diſgraced by the unparalleled cruelty which La Fayette, the martyr of liberty, has experienced, the emperor of Ruſſia has at leaſt given the example of reſpect for virtues exerciſed in the cauſe of freedom, and for a courage diſplayed in oppoſition to the baſe uſurpations of tyranny.

December 30.

The reply of the executive government of America, to citizen Adet's note reſpecting neutral veſſels, may be ſeen in this day's paper. It is highly intereſting to the commercial world, and indicates the bias of the American againſt the French republic.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) Feb. 18.

The capt. of the Ann Pennock mentions, that an embargo has taken place in all the ports of America, and captain Ober of the Sukey, reports that all Frenchmen are prohibited from landing arms in America, and that commodore Barney is detained in Norfolk.

We underſtand a report is current at Port-au-Prince, and generally believed, that Rigaud has hoiſted the Engliſh colors at Aux-Cayes—a flag of truce, having no priſoners on board, ſailed in conſequence from Port-au-Prince for Leogane, to know the ſentiments of Rigaud fully; it is alſo added that Baron Montalembert is keeping his regiments in readineſs for ſome expedition.

February 20.

The Spaniſh ſloop Rupee, prize to his majeſty's ſhip Magicienne, captain Ricketts, arrived on Saturday. The prize maſter reports that the Magicienne had taken a ſloop with citizen Olonier on board; he is at preſent on board the Magicienne. Olonier took the oath of allegiance to his majeſty ſome years ago; he afterwards joined the republicans, and has, under the tri-coloured flag, committed great depredations on the Engliſh.

The American brig Sophia, belonging to Philadelphia, from a French port, ſent in by his majeſty's ſhip Tourterelle, arrived yeſterday.

The ſhip Blanchard has 393 ſlaves on board. The captain informs, that the Britiſh forces left Barbadoes on an expedition againſt Trinidad at the ſame time he did.

February 21.

The forces which left Barbadoes at the ſame time the Blanchard did, were to rendezvous at Cariacon, previous to any attack upon the poſſeſſions of the enemy.

By the Flora we underſtand, that the homeward bound fleet left the Mole, on Friday laſt, they were accompanied by admiral Parker, who was to go through the windward paſſage with them.

PHILADELPHIA, March 15.

By the brig Sally, arrived yeſterday in 20 days from Antigua, we are informed that the Roebuck a Britiſh ſhip of War had arrived there from Martinique, and reported that a packet had arrived at the latter iſland which left England in January; ſhe alſo added that the packet brought accounts of the landing of 40,000 men on the Iriſh coaſts, and that the whole had been cut off.

Notwithſtanding the probability of an attempt on Ireland by the French early in this year, we cannot from a variety of conſiderations ſuppoſe ſuch an event to have already taken place—It was very pertinently obſerved by a contemporary print a few days ago, that ſuch an expedition would not be undertaken in the Winter ſeaſon; the ſeaſon is not certainly ſo ſevere as in Pennſylvania, but the ſoftneſs of the ſoil, and the moiſture of the climate, would prove to be obſtacles as great and perhaps more fatal to the conſtitution of military men, than the ſevereſt froſts known in that country—The Engliſh regiments that are cantoned in Ireland, even in a ſtate of peace, experience the moſt fatal effects of the diſſentry in conſequence of the conſtant moiſture of that climate; two years ago, in what is called from its richneſs the Golden Vale, the moſt luxuriant and plenteous part of that iſland—a new raiſed Engliſh regiment, under the command of Lord Charles Somerſet, was reduced from 1000 ſtrong to 400 in leſs than ſix months—The effect muſt neceſſarily be the ſame on perſons not habituated to the climate, and without the means to provide thoſe comforts of apparel, habitation and food, which are the only antidotes againſt ſuch maladies—The French armies abound with Iriſh, the relatives or deſcendants of thoſe refugees who adhered to their oaths of allegiance and a tyrannical family, and forſook their country a century ago; ſuch men would neceſſarily be attached to ſuch an enterprize as Kilmaine *and* Clark—*but we hear of one before Mantua, the other is miniſter at Vienna, and others diſpoſed through the French Armies, men whoſe affections would animate them, and attract the affections of their countrymen on ſuch an occaſion—The reports appear rather forerunners of an event that appears likely to take place—rather than one that has already ariſen.*

It is a ſurmiſe of many well informed perſons, that if any deſcent had really taken place, (and ſome ſay the unreaſonableneſs of the time is in the uſual contratriety of war meaſures, the only reaſon for ſuppoſing it) that there muſt have been two fleets, with a greater and a leſſer force—one of which may have met with diſaſters—the idea of 40,000 men being cut off—is not ſuppoſed probable.

If this Iriſh expedition fleet turn out to be actually gone to the Weſt Indies—people will nevertheleſs in ſix weeks hence be as ready to believe another ſtory of a "cock and a bull."

By the Sally, Colter, we have received ſeveral Weſt-India papers down to a late date, but from which we have derived no information of any importance; they confirm the arrival of Gen. Simcoe at St. Domingo, and the various accounts of a termination to the negociation lately carrying on at Paris, but ſay nothing to countenance a report lately in circulation that Rigaud had ſurrendered the diſtrict under his charge to the Engliſh.

A Weſt-India paper quoting from a London paper ſays, Mr. Hammond's miſſion to Pruſſia was not ſo ſucceſsful as might have been expected from the proffers made him; by the acquiſition of Hamburg and the territory on the Elbe, Pruſſia might with Dantzic and other places in the Baltic, have laid the foundation of a potent marine; but poſſeſſed of Poland the Britiſh alliances had no longer attractions.—Mr. Hammond was not treated with that reſpect due to a Britiſh miniſter.

[Perhaps the Pruſſian communicated the above clear-obſcure intelligence to the Directory—ergo—no peace.]

Report ſays, war is declared by the King of Pruſſia againſt the Emperor.

The ſuſpenſion of intercourſe between the United States and France, in all probability, extends no farther than a diplomatic correſpondence; this would be a thing of courſe, after the ſuſpenſion of the functions of the French miniſter in this country.—As to a formal ſuſpenſion of a commercial intercourſe, it would terminate in nothing ſhort of total abandonment and ſtarvation of the remaining French poſſeſſions in the Weſt-Indies; and as it reſpects the merchants of France, would be the moſt unwiſe and unpopular meaſure the French government could adopt. The bark Hope, Bembridge, left Bourdeaux the 6th of January. Letters by her have been received, which make no mention of a ſtoppage of intercourſe.

CHARLESTON, March 14.

Capt. Meſroon, who arrived on Sunday from Jamaica, informs, that about the 20th of February, the brig Maria, Latimer, of Philadelphia, from Aux Cayes, bound to Philadelphia, was captured, four days after ſhe ſailed, by the Britiſh frigate La Tourterelle, and carried into Kingſton. Her cargo was diſcharging, and it was ſaid ſhe would be condemned, on account of having a French ſupercargo on board.

By the arrival of Capt. Bythewood, we learn that the ſchooner Friendſhip, Hall, was to ſail from the Aux Cayes, for this port, about the 10th inſtant. The brig Commerce, Bowers, would ſail about the 20th ult. or perhaps later.

On the 6th inſtant, being then under Heneaga, Capt. Bythewood was brought to by a French privateer, the name of which he could not learn; a number of American ſeamen, belonging to veſſels ſhe had captured, were put on board Capt. Bythewood's veſſel, whom he brought into this port. Capt. Bythewood met with no other injury from her, than the taking his poultry, and two dozen of wine.

WILMINGTON, (N. C.) March 18.

The brig Salacia, Capt. Noyes, arrived here on Tueſday laſt, 9 days from St. Croix. Capt. Noyes informs that on the 29th of February, nine thouſand Britiſh troops were landed on the back of the iſland of Guadaloupe, who had taken poſſeſſion of four ſtrong forts.

PETERSBURG, *March 24.*

By the Britiſh ſloop of war Topaz, arrived in Hampton Roads, London papers have been received to the 8th of January. From the accounts by this veſſel it appears, that a French fleet of about 50 ſail, including 17 ſail of the line and 15 frigates, having on board an army of 25,000 men, had anchored in Bantry Bay, with a view of making a decent on Ireland—but that in conſequence of a very heavy gale of wind, they quitted their ſtation, put to ſea, and were diſperſed, with the loſs of ſeveral armed veſſels, others much damaged, a conſiderable number of their crews and troops drowned, and the whole fleet in ſo diſabled a condition, as to render it improbable that many of them would return to France. On the appearance of this fleet, the people of Ireland turned out with aſtoniſhing alacrity, offered their ſervices in a maſs, and ſeemed determined to oppoſe the French in every place where it could be ſuppoſed a decent might be made.

Further accounts ſtate, that General Clarke had arrived at Vienna from Paris, as negotiator at that court—That the Ruſſian ambaſſador has given the greateſt aſſurances of friendſhip to the Imperial court, in the name of the new Emperor—That another warm action happened near Kehl on the 13th December, but without being deciſive; the loſs was conſiderable on both ſides—from the extreme ſeverity of the weather, both the French and Auſtrian armies had ſuffered conſiderably, and were going into winter quarters—That Gen. Wurmſer, in conſequence of a ſortie the beginning of December, from the garriſon of Mantua, had taken 49 waggons loaded with proviſions and ammunition, and likewiſe the town of Legano; nothing of great importance had taken place in this quarter ſince the battle of Arcola—That in Paris, a report is in circulation that peace is on the eve of being concluded with Portugal; mean while the Portugueſe envoy continues to reſide peaceably at Paris—That accounts had been received in Paris by the Directory, that the Port had declared war againſt the Emperor, and that an army of 80,000 men were on their march towards Belgrade—That ſome of the Paris papers ſtate, that France is to receive a ſubſidy of thirty millions of livres per annum, from Spain, as long as the war continues, in conſequence of having guaranteed to Spain the fortreſs of Gibraltar.

We have heard nothing yet, by this veſſel, of our ambaſſador Mr. Pinckney, or of the reception he has met with from the French government—though by various accounts from other quarters we are informed, that he was about to leave France, in conſequence of the French government having refuſed to receive him.

Two Britiſh 74 gun ſhips, the Courageux and Bombay Caſtle, were loſt in the Gulph of Gibraltar.

A Spaniſh ſquadron of 12 ſail of the line, four frigates, and tranſports with 12,000 men, left Cadiz the 15th December for America.

We underſtand that there was no opponent to Mr. Giles, as Repreſentative for this Diſtrict in Congreſs—He is therefore again re-elected.

[MARRIED]

Mr. JOHN BELL, of this town, to Miſs. MARY-ANN WALKER, daughter of Mr. Robert Walker, of Dinwiddie county.

DIED, yeſterday, in this town, Mr. JUHAN, muſical inſtrument maker.

☞ Subſcribers who are indebted to the Printer hereof, for more than one year's Newſpapers, will oblige him, by diſcharging their accounts.

Peterſburg, March 24, 1797.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his friends in particular and the public in general, that he ſtill continues to carry on the

Coach-making Buſineſs,

at the upper end of High-ſtreet, oppoſite Dr. Gilliam's, where he has for ſale an elegant open-quarter CHARIOT, a ſecond hand cloſe-quarter do. a new double TOP CHAIR, and ſeveral KITTEREAN CHAIRS—which he will diſpoſe of, on reaſonable terms, for caſh or country produce.

JAMES BROWN.

N. B. I will ſell or exchange my HOUSE and LOT, where I now reſide, for a Lot lower down town. 6

Greenſville county, Feb. 12, 1797.

ALL perſons are forewarned from taking an aſſignment on a BOND given by the ſubſcriber to Mr. Robert Mitchell, of the ſame county, with Iſaac Rowell and John Cato, jun. joint with myſelf, for Fifty Pounds, bearing date the 4th day of February, 1796, on demand the 25th day of December, 1797—I have made a payment on the Bond of 27l. 10s. The Bond was given in conſequence of a purchaſe of a Tract of Land which the ſaid Mitchell cannot make a right to. The Bond is atteſted by Jabze Morris and Thomas A. Fox.

3 WILLIAM TOMLINSON, jun.

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Juſt come to hand,
And for Sale at the PRINTING OFFICE,
The following BOOKS,
[In addition to thoſe formerly adverti ſed]

JEFFERSON's Notes on Virginia.
GOLDSMITH's Animated Nature.
CECILIA, or the Memoirs of an Heireſs—a Novel.
LOOKER ON—a Modern Periodical Publication.
GUTHRIE's GEOGRAPHY improved, with MAPS.
AMERICAN POCKET ATLAS.
And
THE AMERICAN FARMER's GUIDE, a valuable Treatiſe on the management of Stock, raiſing Manure, and enriching and improving Lands.
ALSO,
A few BAND BOXES.

Peterſburg, March 24, 1797.

PROPOSALS

For Publiſhing by Subſcription
The Works of the Celebrated
THOMAS PAINE;
To which will be added,
BISHOP WATSON's
Excellent Reply to Mr. Paine's Age of Reaſon.

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION.

I. This work will contain all Mr. Paine's writings, both thoſe in this Country and in Europe—except his Letter to the Preſident. This edition will, therefore, beſide his recent publications, contain many other of his earlier productions which never appeared in any former edition of his works.

II. It will be printed with a new type, on fine paper, in two octavo volumes (containing about 500 pages each) handſomely bound and lettered, and delivered to Subſcribers at Four Dollars payable on delivery.

When it is conſidered that the genious of this extraordinary man has long been employed in diſcuſſing thoſe higheſt—thoſe deareſt intereſts of Society—THE RIGHTS OF MAN—which he has treated with a perſpicuity, and energy, hardly to be met with in any other writer on this important ſubject—And when it is remembered too, that to his ſeaſonable and ſpirited writings the United States were indebted for much of their perſeverance and ſucceſs during the late war, and the final eſtabliſhment of their free and happy government, it is hoped that every American will regard the poſſeſſion of his works as a valuable acquiſition to his library.

☞ Subſcriptions received by the Printer hereof.

NOTICE.

THOSE who may be indebted to the late concern of Dinwiddie, Crawford and Company, for dealings at their ſtore in Blandford, under the management of David Ruſſell; in Dinwiddie, of Robert Turnbull; in Brunſwick, of Thomas Crawford; in Mecklenburg, of William Turnbull; and in Charlotte, of Robert Burton and William Duncan; and their ſtore in Warren county, North-Carolina, under William Duncan and William Cole; are deſired to take notice, that in conſequence of a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, the ſubſcribers are now in poſſeſſion of the books, bonds, and other ſpecialties, belonging to the different ſtores in that concern, and are excluſively authoriſed to collect the debts.

The reſpective debtors are requeſted to make immediate payment to us, or either of us, and are prohibited from making payment on account of ſuch debts to any other perſon, even although they altered the nature of ſuch debts, by giving new bonds or other ſpecialties in name of Robert Turnbull, or Robert Turnbull and Charles Duncan; or although any of the bonds may be aſſigned to any other perſon. In either of theſe caſes, the debtors will pleaſe obſerve, that by the abovementioned decree, they are only ſafe in paying ſuch debts to the ſubſcribers, or to thoſe they may hereafter appoint collectors, or to Capt. Thomas Vaughan of Mecklenburg, who they continue collector of the debts due the ſtore in Charlotte; and as thoſe debts have been ſo long due, and as the above concern has been remarkable for granting indulgence, we hope the debtors will immediately come forward and make the beſt payments in their power, and grant new ſpecialties for ſuch part as they are at this time unable to pay, in which caſe a reaſonable time will ſtill be given, otherways no longer can be expected. And the ſeveral lawyers, ſheriffs, and other collectors in Virginia and North-Carolina, who may be in poſſeſſion of money, bonds, and other papers belonging to ſaid company, (although in name of Robert Turnbull) are ſolicited to conſider themſelves as accountable to us only for the papers and their collections.

CHARLES DUNCAN,
COLIN CAMPBEL.

Peterſburg, March 28, 1797.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to Duncan and Turnbull, for dealings at their late ſtore in Peterſburg, under the management of William Cole, will pleaſe take notice, that in conſequence of a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, the books, bonds &c. of that concern, are now in the poſſeſſion of the ſubſcribers, who are excluſively authoriſed to collect the ſaid debts.

The reſpective debtors are requeſted to make immediate payment to us, or either of us, and prohibited from making payment to any other perſon, although an aſſignment of any of the bonds may have been made to any other perſon; and as long indulgence has been given, the debtors are ſolicited without delay, to call on us and adjuſt their accounts; and when it appears they are unable to pay the whole, a moderate time will ſtill be allowed for part. But thoſe that neglect this friendly admonition, may expect to be proſecuted without reſpect of perſons.—And the ſeveral lawyers, ſheriffs, or other collectors, who may be in poſſeſſion of any money, papers, &c. belonging to the concern, are only accountable to us, and are requeſted to communicate the ſame to

CHARLES DUNCAN,
COLIN CAMPBEL.

Peterſburg, March 22, 1797.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcrerib, in the county of Nottoway, A DARK BRINDLED HEIFER, with a crop and two ſlits in the left ear, and a hole in the right, and about two years old. Appraiſed to Five Dollars.

eo3 JAMES JENNINGS.

ROEBUCK,

STANDS the enſuing ſeaſon at my Whitehall plantation, to be let to Mares at Four Pounds currency the ſeaſon, Forty Shillings the leap, or Eight Pounds to enſure; 2/6 to the groom, to be paid at the time of putting the mare. One perſon ſending five mares, or becoming reſponſible for the payment of four, will have the fifth given in.

ROEBUCK is upwards of 15 hands high, and free from blemiſh. He was got by the old imported horſe Sweeper, ſon of Mr. Beaver's Great Driver, whoſe blood and character for getting foals for common uſe or the turf, is held in as high eſtimation as any horſe of his day.

ROEBUCK's dam was got by the old imported horſe Bajazet, ſon of the Earl of March's Old Bajazet, ſon of the Earl of Godolphin's Arabian. Bajazet's dam was got by the Whitefoot, his grandam by Leeds, out of a natural Barb mare of her Majeſty Queen Ann. Roebuck's grandam was a mare of high blood, purchaſed when about two years of age, from the Hampton Court Stud of George II. by Mr. Spann of Briſtol, for the late Judge Moore, who imported her. Good, extenſive, and ſecure paſturage gratis and every care taken of mares, but no liability for accidents.

J. B. ASHE.

Whitehall, March 14.

ROEBUCK has been run ten or a dozen times by Col. Dekeyſer, of Fayette, for purſes of conſiderable value, two, three and four mile heats, all of which he won with eaſe, bearing at each time, ſeveral horſes, whoſe fame before ſtood unrivalled on the turf; he has run at other times, and never was beaten; except at New Market, Peterſburg, in the fall of 1704; though not then diſtanced, as erroneouſly repreſented in a printed fame of Bell-Air. The Thurſday before which he run at Halifax three mile heats; on his journey to Peterſburg, was hurried one day through a heavy ſnow, and another of rain; arrived at New-Market the day only before the race; was never known by his groom to lay down one hour from the time of his leaving his own ſtables, until he returned to them. An appeal may be ſafely made to the impartiality of a very numerous collection of ſpectators, for the diſgrace of Roebuck, or the merits of Bell-Air, on this occaſion, whether the former ever neceſſarily received either whip or ſpur, until he met with the accident alluded to in the certificate below, and whether there was ever one moment's ceſſation of hoſtilities on the part of both whip and ſpur toward Bell Air, during the 8 miles that Roebuck oppoſed him.

New Market, October 31, 1794.

Four mile heats—aged horſes to carry 130lb.

FIRST HEAT.

1ſt Mile,	2 Minutes	2 Seconds.
2d Do.	2 Do.	5 Do.
3d Do.	2 Do.	10 Do.
4th Do.	2 Do.	4 Do.
Won by Roebuck	8 Minutes.	21 Seconds.

SECOND HEAT.

1ſt Mile,	1 Minute	58 Seconds.
2d Do.	2 Do.	1 Do.
3d Do.	2 Do.	3 Do.
4th Do.	2 Do.	12 Do.
Won by Bell-Air.—	8 Minutes	14 Seconds.

THIRD HEAT won by Bell-Air, 8 minutes, 39 ſeconds.

Bell Air beat Roebuck but two or three feet the ſecond heat; his (Roebuck) rider having loſt his ſtirrup, when about twenty feet at leaſt before, was obliged to hold up to regain it, and being paſſed by Bell Air was obliged to ruff it on the outſide, and loſt the heat clearly from theſe circumſtances.

Roebuck's rider was ſuppoſed to have loſt his ſtirrup by his horſe having run on a ſmall ſtump, or piece of timber, which it is ſaid (for I did not ſee it) had injured one of his feet. He was drawn the 3d heat.

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Captain Richard Bland, in his ſtatement ſays, he was of opinion that Roebuck would have won the race, had he not have met with the accident mentioned above.

March 21. eo 3.

NEWMARKET RACES

COMMENCE the laſt Tueſday in May next, free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, carrying weight for age, agreeable to the former rule.

1ſt. day a purſe of 100l. 4 mile heats.
2d. day a purſe of 100 dolls. 2 mile heats.
3d. day a ſweepſtake, entrance 20 guineas.

Thoſe gentlemen who are deſirous of being ſubſcribers to the Sweepſtake, may, by early application have the weight and diſtance to ſuit them.

JAMES BROMLEY, Treaſurer.

☞ A SADDLE will be run for over the above courſe the laſt Saturday in every month, till the Fall Races are over, and to commence the laſt Saturday in this month—The firſt ſaddle will be for untried nags, mile heats with a catch on each. J. B.

March 3, 1797.

Edward Jeffers,

HAVING declined buſineſs in the Town of Peterſburg, has removed his office to his houſe ſituated on the lower end of Bollingbrook ſtreet, a few doors below the Vendue Office. He earneſtly wiſhes to adjuſt all accounts, as Executor of John Jeffers, deceaſed, and as ſurviving partner of John and Edward Jeffers. Intending to leave the ſtate about ſix months hence, he gives this public notice, to thoſe who have any juſt claim againſt ſaid firm, &c. to apply for immediate payment, otherwiſe this notice ſhall be pled in bar—and thoſe perſons who cannot make it convenient to diſcharge their accounts immediately, are requeſted to give their bonds. Every poſſible indulgence will be given to thoſe who amicably adjuſt their accounts.

Peterſburg, October 31, 1796.

Town of Peterſburg;
March Huſtings Court, 1797.

THE Court ſet and affix the Aſſize of Bread as follows, viz.—Flour being at the price of Nine Dollars per Barrel, the Loaf ſold for 4½d ſhall weigh Sixteen Ounces—and the ſame is ordered accordingly.

A Copy, J. GRAMMER, C. T. P.

Andrew Parks,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has juſt received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of
SPRING GOODS,

Which he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reaſonable and reduced prices for Caſh or produce.

Peterſburg, March 12, 1797. tf.

Peterſburg, Nov. 1, 1796.

THE ſubſcriber informs his friends and the public, that his buſineſs will be carried on in future under the firm of

John and William Bell.

He therefore requeſts, that all thoſe who are indebted to him will come forward to adjuſt and ſettle their reſpective accounts, as this new arrangement will put it entirely out of his power to grant any longer indulgence to thoſe who owe him balances above ſix months.

JOHN BELL.

John & William Bell,

HAVE juſt received an additional ſupply of the following

Fancy Goods and Groceries,

from the Northward Markets.—Alſo a large and general aſſortment of Hardware, Woollens, and other ſeaſonable Goods, from Liverpool—Which they offer for ſale, on the uſual terms, at their ſtore in Bollingbrook ſtreet.

Superfine Cloths, Caſſimeres and Swandowns.	Glaſs and Queens ware aſſorted.
Fancy Plumes, Feathers, Beads, Necklaces, and Ear-bobs.	Freſh Teas.
Playing Cards, Blank Books, Dutch Quills, and other Stationary.	Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, and Teneriffe Wines—(the Madeira warranted 4 years old
Sheetings, Cambricks, Long Lawns, and Muſlins.	Bar Iron, Caſtings, Salt.
Ribbons, Lace and Edgings, and a neat aſſortment of Sattins, Luſtrings, and Perſians.	Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Table and Tea China, in ſetts.	Rum, French and Apple Brandies.
	Cheeſe, Chocolate.
	Black and Cayenne Pepper, and other Spices, &c. &c. &c.

Peterſburg, Nov. 1, 1796. tf

To be SOLD,

To the Higheſt Bidder, for READY MONEY, on the third Monday in June next, at Dinwiddie Courthouſe,

ONE hogſhead of Tobacco inſpected at Robert Bolling's Warehouſe, the 21ſt December, 1793, in the name of Pleaſant Roberts—No 582, Groſs 1370, Tare 128, Nett 1242.

THWEATT & PEGRAM, Inſpectors.

March 9, 1797.

Town of Peterſburg:
March Quarterly Court, 1797.

DANIEL DODSON, Complainant, against THOMAS FRASER and WILLIAM FRASER, Defendants, } In Chancery.

THE Complainant having filed Bill, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court that the Defendant Thomas Fraſer is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth—therefore on the motion of the Complainant by his Counſel, IT IS DECREED AND ORDERED, that unleſs the ſaid Defendant Thomas Fraſer, ſhall enter his appearance and give ſecurity (for the performance of the decree to be made in this cauſe) upon the ſecond day of the next Quarterly Court to be held for the ſaid Town on the firſt Monday in May next, that the Complainant's Bill ſhall be taken as confeſſed and the prayer thereof granted—and that a copy of this decree be publiſhed in the Peterſburg Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and alſo poſted at the front door of the Courthouſe of this Town.

A Copy—Atteſt
JOHN GRAMMER, C. T. P.

Virginia to wit:
At a Superior Court held in Peterſburg, the 21ſt day of Sept. 1796.

JOHN GRAHAM, against JEREMIAH BURNETT, and JOSEPH BURNETT;	Pltf. Defts.	IN DEBT.
The ſame against The ſame and The ſame against The ſame	Pltf. Defts. Pltf. Defts.	

THE pluries' awarded againſt the Defendants in theſe ſuits being returned "not found," and they not entering their appearance according to law and the rules of this Court—therefore, on the motion of the Plaintiff by his Attorney, IT IS ORDERED, that unleſs the ſaid Defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next April Court and anſwer the Plaintiff's actions, judgments will be entered for the Plaintiff againſt them reſpectively. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be publiſhed at three ſucceſſive court days at the door of the Courthouſe of Dinwiddie county, and alſo three times in the Virginia Gazette.

Copy—Teſte,
WILLIAM WHITLOCKE, C. C.

Dr. Iſaac Hall,

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he has at his Shop on Bollingbrook Street, with an extenſive aſſortment of freſh genuine MEDICINES,

1000 lbs. of Jeſuits Bark,

of the very firſt quality:

Red and Black Lead, Pruſſian Blue, Vermillion, Double Aquafortis, Crude Tartar; Spaniſh-Brown and Yellow-Ocre ground in oil; Cinnamon, Nutmegs, and a conſiderable variety of other articles.

The Bark can be furniſhed powered in the beſt manner, or in the quill. Any one who wiſhes to ſupply himſelf with a large quantity of that important article, will find his account in an early application.

Peterſburg, March 6, 1797.

At a Court held for Halifax County, on Monday the 28th day of Nov. 1796.

JAMES BRUCE, Plt. } In
againſt
MICAJAH HAMPTON, Deft. } Chancery.

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the Act of Aſſembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court that he is not an inhabitant of this ſtate—On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Attorney, IT IS ORDERED, that he do appear here on the firſt day of the Court to be held in May next, and anſwer the bill of the Plaintiff—and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the Mill-Stone Meeting houſe in the County of Halifax, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the door of the Courthouſe of ſaid County.

A Copy—Teſte,
WILLIAM THOMPSON, D. C.

C. MASSENBURG,

RETURNS thanks to the public in general and his friends in particular, for paſt favours. Being anxious of ſettling his accounts up to the laſt year, earneſtly requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him by bond or open account to call and make payment—Thoſe concerned will ſee the neceſſity of this meaſure, as the buſineſs in future will be conducted under the firm of

Maſſenburg & Maſſenburg,
at GALEN's HEAD,
Croſs Street,

Where they have for ſale a general aſſortment of genuine MEDICINES, that are warranted.

Alſo Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Spaniſh Arnotto, Aqua Fortis, Oil of Vitriol, Oil Olives, &c. &c.—and a quantity of the beſt RED and PALE BARK, that will be ſold low by the 100 weight.

Peterſburg, January 18, 1797.

Negroes and *Land* for ſale.

I HAVE four young Female NEGROES, that have been accuſtomed to houſe-work, for ſale. Terms Caſh, or ſuch a Credit as may be agreed on.

Alſo ſeveral TRACTS of LAND in the counties of Dinwiddie, Surry, and Mecklenburg, which I wiſh to diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms.

DUNCAN ROSE.

Peterſburg, March 1, 1797.

BAR-IRON,

By the Ton,
For Sale by
ROBERT MOORE.

Peterſburg, January 17, 1797

Smith & Hill,

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have Juſt Received and now for opening,

A VERY EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,

Comprehending almoſt every uſeful and faſhionable article, which they are determined to ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ready payment.

Peterſburg, October 28, 1796.

The Subſcriber has Several
LIKELY HORSES,

Which he will Sell for Caſh or on a ſhort Credit.

JAMES BROMLEY.

December 12, 1796 (tf)

NOTICE.

AS I expect to leave this place in a ſhort time, all perſons who are indebted to me on my own account, or on account of LEE and TARPLEY, are requeſted to come forward and diſcharge their reſpective balances, as no indulgence will be granted after the firſt day of April next. In my abſence Mr. Joſeph P. Pool is authoriſed to receive payment for any debts due as above, and grant diſcharges for the ſame. All thoſe who have demands againſt me, are requeſted to come forward, that they may be ſettled.

JOHN LEE.

Peterſburg, February 9, 1797. eo 1.

NOTICE.

AT PETERSBURG MILL,

CORN will be ground for Toll, & for accommodation of the public, as was the cuſtom laſt Summer, Meal will be always ready to exchange for Corn, by weight, with thoſe who prefer it to waiting until their own is ground.

PHILIP HAXALL, & Co.

February 20, 1797. (Gosm.)

To be SOLD,

By public ſale, on Monday the 24th of April next, at the ſtore lately occupied by WILLIAM CLARK & Co.

THE GOODS on hand belonging to ſaid Concern, conſiſting of a pretty general aſſortment of DRY GOODS

Six months credit will be given on all ſums exceeding five pounds, and nine months on all ſums above ten pounds. Bonds with ſecurity in Peterſburg will be required, to bear intereſt from the date if not punctually paid.

Peterſburg, March 20, 1797 eo

Peterſburg, March 16, 1797.

The Stage from Richmond to Peterſburg, will begin to run down and return again the ſame day, on MONDAY the 20th of MARCH.

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American Intelligence.

SAVANNAH, March 10.

Gentlemen,

By inſerting the following letter from the Honorable Capt. Cochran, in your Gazette, you will oblige

Your very humble ſervant,

JOHN WALLACE.

Meſſrs. Powers & Seymour.

On board his Britannic Majeſty's Ship Thetis, *6th March.*

SIR,

I think it proper to acquaint you, for the information of the Merchants of the United States, that on the 28th ult. I ſpoke the Brig Betſey, of New-London, commanded by Mr. John Clark, who had been carried into Guadaloupe, by a French privateer, where his cargo of lumber and proviſions, was forcibly taken from him, and it was with difficulty he was able to get his veſſel cleared.—He particularly ſtated to me, that the day before he ſailed, which muſt have been about the 21ſt ult. a Proclamation was made by Victor Hughes, declaring that all American veſſels, found going to or coming from a Britiſh port, would be deemed legal prizes, both Hulls and Cargoes.

As hitherto, the Cargoes only have been ſubject to forfeiture, it may be proper to inform the Merchants of this late edict.

I am Sir,

Your moſt obedient,

Humble Servant.

A. F. COCHRAN.

JOHN WALLACE, Eſq.

Britiſh Conſul.

Meſſrs. Powers & Seymour,

Be pleaſed to inſert the following information from a correſpondent in to-morrow's paper.

The ſhip Thetis, a frigate of 44 guns, belonging to his Britannic Majeſty, has put into Tybee, after having, together with another frigate of 32 guns, an engagement off the coaſt with Commodore Barney, in which the latter was taken, and the former very much ſhattered, her rigging, maſts, being very nearly or totally deſtroyed; the action took place to the northward of Charleſton bar.

On a retroſpective view of paſt tranſactions, will not the ſons of Columbia be forgiven, for expreſſing pleaſure in even thoſe *little ſucceſſes*, of a once generous ally—will they not be forgiven for expreſſing with pleaſure and with pride, their triumph over thoſe inſtruments of Deſpotiſm, who having been foiled in attempting to enſlave Americans, turned their attention to the deſtruction of our commerce.

FRANKLIN.

PHILADELPHIA, March 14.

At the concluſion of the late war, the population of the United States ſomewhat exceeded two millions. It is probable that the preſent number of inhabitants is little leſs than five millions. It is certain that our populations was more than doubled in the ſhort period of fourteen years.

The territory of the United States is computed to contain one million of ſquare miles, which (if we except Ruſſia) is at leaſt equal to any five of the moſt extenſive and powerful nations in Europe.

We are favoured with every advantage of ſoil, and every bleſſing of climate.

Moſt of the productions of the north, the middle, or the ſouth of Europe, may be ſucceſsfully cultivated in ſome part or other of the United States.

Nature has rendered us as independent as ſhe has placed us diſtant from the old world. We might as well engage in the depredations of the roving Arabs or Tartars, as in the conteſts which have diſturbed the peace and deſtroyed the happineſs of Europe.

Our proſperity eſſentially depends upon the continuance of union between ourſelves. To preſerve ſuch union requires a commixture of genuine Federaliſm with real Republicaniſm.

The firſt Confederation united us by ſlight and feeble ties. Already was it feared that our political connexion would vaniſh like "the baſeleſs fabric of a viſion." Our preſent conſtitution was then formed and ratified. May it prove the happy means of placing our union upon the eternal baſis of political truth!

Men of New-England! never deſpiſe your brethren of Georgia or the Carolinas. Inhabitants of the ſouthern ſtates! ever continue to reſpect your fellow citizens of the eaſt. If the deadly ſerpent Jealouſy is ſuffered to exiſt among us, its poiſoned ſting will deſtroy our harmony and happineſs; its envenomed fangs will ſtrike at the vitals of the public liberty, and the ſacred elements of the conſtitution.

What empire has encreaſed with ſuch aſtoniſhing rapidity as America? The cauſe of this unexampled proggreſſion is Union.

If we ſever from one another, who will preſerve our Independence? who protect our liberty?

Let us reaſon with temper and candour upon the inherent rights of humanity! Let us deligently ſtudy the firſt principles of civil ſociety, and the nature of governments.

Social liberty is the firſt of human bleſſings: it proceeds from order, law, and juſtice.

Order preſerves the harmony of our mutual intercourſe: Law eſtabliſhes our duties, and maintains our rights; and juſtice is the fountain from whence our political inſtitutions ought to proceed.

A gentleman from St. Bartholomews has obligingly made the following communication which we give literally—I was informed by Capt. Bambridge of the ſhip Hope from Bourdeaux, that Mr Pinckney, was refuſed an audience by the directory. He then aſked if he ſhould remain in France; the directory replied that he might reſide there, if he did as other ſtrangers did, which was by petitioning. He further added that he had converſed with a number of well informed people there, and that they ſurmiſed he would ultimately be received. We have juſt been favoured with the following intereſting extract of a letter from Boſton, dated March 6th.

"Yeſterday a ſchooner arrived at Marblehead from Rotterdam, which place ſhe left the 5th Jan. The Captain ſays, that juſt as he was coming away a Mr. Skinner belonging to this town informed him, that advices had juſt been received from Paris, that Lord Malmeſbury was directed to leave Paris in 48 hours, whether by orders from his own court, or not, is not mentioned."

Mecklenburg, January 30, 1797.

AS Mr. John A. Folkes, my preſent Tutor, on account of his ill ſtate of health, wiſhes to decline his profeſſion, any gentleman qualified to undertake the management of a Grammer School, would find liberal encouragement in ſucceeding him. The profits of the School at preſent amount to upwards of 900 dollars, with board, lodging and waſhing clear, and provided Mr. Fowlke's health would permit him to attend to a larger number of pupils, much greater profits might be calculated on. To any gentleman who comes well recommended, the School will be given up immediately, but provided no application is made ſooner, the School will be conducted as formerly until the firſt of May.

LEWIS BURWELL.

N. B. A gentleman who underſtands the French Language would be preferred. 4*

BLANK BONDS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE NOTED HORSE

LEVIATHAN,

A FINE BAY, full ſixteen and one quarter hands high, well formed, and 7 years old this ſpring, ſtands the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable at Nottoway Courthouſe, and will be let to Mares at EIGHT DOLLARS the ſeaſon, payable on the 25th Dec. next enſuing, FOUR DOLLARS the leap, to be paid down, with 1/6 to the Groom, for each mare put to the horſe.

LEVIATHAN,

Was got by Fitz Partner, his dam by Old Celer, his grandam by Bully Rock, his great grandam by Britain, his great great grandam by the Iriſh horſe; theſe three laſt horſes were imported at different times into the State of Pennſylvania, and were eſteemed the firſt horſes, in the ſtate (not only for their extraordinary ſize) but alſo for their performances on the Turf: The ſeaſon has commenced, and will expire on the 15th day of Auguſt next.—The greateſt care ſhall be taken of the mares to prevent accidents but will not be liable for any that may happen.

☞ This Horſe for ſeveral ſeaſons has eſtabliſhed general proofs of his ſure foal getting.

STERLING LEWIS.

Nottoway county, March 13, 1797. (2m.)

THE NOTED IMPORTED HORSE

DARE-DEVIL,

Full ſixteen hands high, beautifully FORMED *and* MARKED,

STANDS the enſuing SEASON, at my ſtable in Dinwiddie county, and will be let to Mares, at SIX GUINEAS the Seaſon, which may be diſcharged by the payment of FIVE GUINEAS on or before the 1ſt day of October next, Two Guineas and a half the leap to be paid down, and Ten Guineas to enſure a mares being with foal, with a dollar to the groom, for a mare out to the horſe. Thoſe perſons who put by inſurance and part with their mares before the time of foaling, to be anſwerable for the ſame.

As DARE-DEVIL,

Is admitted by all unprejudiced perſons to be at leaſt equal to any Horſe now on the continent, or ever was, a lengthy detail of his PEDIGREE, I preſume is unneceſſary; ſuffice it therefore to ſay he was got by Magnet, his dam Hebe by Chriſolite, out of Proſſepine, a full ſiſter to O'Kelly's Eclipſe, for which conſult the Callenders, as alſo thoſe of, 90, 91, 92, and 93, for his performances in thoſe years, having run eighteen public races, and proved ſucceſsfull in thirteen of them, beſides a number of hard runs, as a trial horſe.—In order that gentlemen of the Turf may have an opportunity of having early colts, the Seaſon will commence on the 15th day of February, and end as uſual. Extenſive paſturage, gratis, but will not be liable for accidents of any kind.

WILLIAM STARK, Jun.

February 6, 1797. (ep tf.)

ECLIPSE,

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's plantation in Prince George county, and will be let to Mares at Forty Shillings the ſeaſon. Paſturage gratis, but the ſubſcriber will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes.

ECLIPSE is a very fine Cheſnut Sorrel, five feet three inches high, well marked, and of elegant figure. He was got by Obſcurity; his dam by Apollo, his grandam by Old Valiant, and his great grandam by Tryall.

WILLIAM COLE.

March 2, 1797.

The noted thorough bred Horſe

PRESIDENT,

WILL ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtore at Poplar Mount, Brunſwick county, Virginia, 8 miles from Gen. Eaton's and Moſby's ferries, and 10 miles from St. Tammany, will be let to mares at Ten Dollars the ſeaſon, five dollars the ſingle leap, and one and ſixpence to the groom; mares may be enſured for twenty dollars;—the ſeaſon will commence the firſt of March, and end the 10th of Auguſt.

PRESIDENT is a beautiful dapple grey, riſing nine years old, upwards of fifteen and a half hands high, and for elegance and proportion, inferior to no horſe on the continent. Good and extenſive paſturage well incloſed gratis, and particular attention will be paid the mares, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes; gentlemen may have their mares ſed on the moſt moderate terms, and the boys ſent with them entertained gratis.

PRESIDENT was got by the imported horſe Clockfaſt, out of Old Poll; this mare was got by Old Fearnaught, her dam by Old Partner, her grandam by Old Jolly Roger, out of the noted imported mare Mary Gray; Poll's dam brought the noted running mare Betſy Baker, Poll alſo brought Young Flimnap, ſo noted for his performances any diſtance. President is remarkable for getting large elegant well formed colts, and his performances on the turf has always been ſucceſsful, having taken a purſe at Newbern, and diſtancing ſeveral fine horſes, alſo at Hicks's Ford, after covering a full ſeaſon, and it is the opinion of all the beſt judges who ſee him perform, that he is equal to any horſe on the continent, for either ſpeed or bottom.

ALLEN LOVE.

Brunſwick, February 20, 1797.

Freſh Clover Seed,

Juſt received, and for Sale by the ſubſcribers in Old-Street, Peterſburg.

CLARKE & NEBEKER.

March 16, 1797. (ep tf.)

The noted thorough bred HORSE

MELZAR,

BRED by Col. John Hoſkins, of King & Queen county, now in high perfection, will ſtand at my ſtable in Brunſwick county, four miles above the court-houſe; will cover Mares the enſuing ſeaſon at the moderate price of FIVE GUINEAS the ſeaſon; but may be diſcharged by the payment of Sixteen Dollars by the firſt day of January next, EIGHT DOLLARS (caſh) the leap, or THIRTY TWO DOLLARS to enſure a Mare with Foal, and one half dollar to the Groom. The ſeaſon will commence on the firſt day of March, and will expire on the tenth day of Auguſt. Good and extenſive paſturage, well incloſed, gratis, and the greateſt care taken of Mares, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes. Mares will be fed if required, and Boys ſent with the Mares will be found their board gratis.

MELZAR will be ſix years old next April; he is a fine bay, well marked, full ſixteen hands high; his form and points will ſtand the teſt of the moſt critical obſerver. MELZAR was got by the imported Horſe Old Medley, his dam by Old Wildair, his grandam by the imported Horſe Vampeer, out of Col. Braxton's imported Mare Kitty Fiſher; Vampeer was got by Regulus, his dam by Steady, his grandam by Partner, his great grandam by Greyhound, and bred by Mr. Croſts of Baſforth.

BURWELL WILKES.

Brunſwick, February 6, 1797. 4m

THE NOTED RUNNING HORSE

BELL-AIR,

Bred by JOHN TAYLOE, *Eſq; of Mount Airy, Virginia,*

A Beautiful Grey full fifteen hands and a half high, will Stand the enſuing Seaſon at my Stable, in Greenſville county, 45 miles from Peterſburg, and 8 miles from Hicks's Ford, and will Cover Mares at the price of FIVE GUINEAS the Seaſon, or THREE POUNDS the Leap, the Leap Money muſt be paid at the ſtable door, and the Five Guineas may be diſcharged by the payment of Five Pounds, if paid by the 1ſt day of Auguſt, at which time the ſeaſon will expire. Good and extenſive paſturage gratis, but I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or accidents.

The pedigree and performances of BELL-AIR have been ſo often publiſhed, that it is unneceſſary now to repeat them.

THOMAS RIVERS.

Greenſville, January 28, 1797. eotf

THE NOTED HORSE

OLD WILDAIR,

WILL Stand the enſuing Seaſon, at my Stable on James River, in Surry county, and will be let to Mares at FOUR GUINEAS the Seaſon, on note of hand, (to be ſent with the Mare) payable on demand, but which may be diſcharged at any time before the 1ſt day of Nov. next, by payment of THREE GUINEAS.

The blood of OLD WILDAIR is ſo generally known, that it is deemed unneceſſary to mention it here. It will be ſufficient to obſerve, that he is from the beſt ſtock, both on the ſide of the ſire and dam, that was ever on the Continent: And I am fully perſuaded myſelf, that his Colts have performed on the turf with as much, if not more ſucceſs, than thoſe of any other Horſe in this country.

As I flatter myſelf that the order of the old Horſe will be very far ſuperior to what it has been for ſeveral years paſt, the probability of the mares proving with foal will conſequently be the greater, and if poſſible, his Colts will be better than they have been latterly.—Good and extenſive paſturage (in which there are twenty acres of meadow ground) will be found for the Mares, gratis, and the ſtricteſt attention ſhall be paid to avoid accidents or eſcapes, but I will not be reſponſible for either.

Thoſe perſons who ſhall wiſh to have their Mares fed with corn and fodder, during their continuance with the Horſe, ſhall be ſupplied with thoſe articles on as moderate terms as I can poſſibly afford.

James A. Bradby.

N. B. The Groom will expect to receive 1/6 for each Mare put to the Horſe. J. A. B.

Cedar-Fields, March 10, 1797. tf.

Windſor Mills, Bake-houſe, Brewery and Diſtillery.

B A T E, & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that their Mills, Bake-houſe, Brewery and Diſtillery, are at work, and that any orders for the following articles ſhall be executed with diſpatch and fidelity, viz —

Superfine and Fine FLOUR, in barrels and half barrels—MIDLINGS, SHIP-STUFF, BRAN & SHORTS—INDIAN MEAL, bolted or unbolted—Cabin, Pilot, and Ship BREAD.

STRONG BEER, in barrels of all ſizes, of the beſt quality, ſent to any houſe in the town, clear of expence. GIN and WHISKEY of ſuperior quality.

CORN ground at ſaid Mills for the accuſtomed toll, and the utmoſt diſpatch given.

WINDSOR, March 6, 1797. 6

March 15, 1797.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, in the county of Nottoway, TWO BAY MARES, viz,—one of them a Dark Bay, about eleven or twelve years old, four feet ſeven or eight inches high, neither docked nor branded, trots and gallops, has a ſmall bell with a ſtrap, and put on with a leather collar and a large buckle: Appraiſed to eight pounds.—The other a Bright Bay, ſix or ſeven years old, four feet ſix or ſeven inches high, neither docked nor branded, has a few ſaddle ſpots, paces, trots and gallops: Appraiſed to Twelve Pounds.

eo3* JENNINGS FOWLKS.